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and of almost complete decontrol. The year marked almost the first year since 1942 when conditions approaching to plenty in regard to the production of foodgrains came to prevail in the State due to the exceptionally good and timely showers and the gradual maturing of the schemes for Growing More Food, actually leaving a surplus quantity of over 80,000 tons of rice with the Government at the close of the year.

(ii) Department of Food Production.

434. The Department of Food Production which was started in October 1949 was continued during the year.

435. The names of the several schemes that were in operation during the year and the financial assistance received from the Government of India were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned by Government of India	
		Grant	Loan
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds.	95,078	...
2	Manufacture and distribution of urban compost.	75,475	...
3	Protective measures against pests and diseases.	20,000	...
4	Establishment of additional Deputy Director, G.M.C. Scheme.	19,501	...
5	Preparation and distribution of manure mixtures.	1,51,278	...
6	Subsidy for the construction of irrigation wells.	1,87,500	11,25,000
7	Construction of big tanks ...	...	
8	Improvement of river, tank and feeder channels.	...	15,00,000
9	Construction and Restoration of tanks and minor irrigation works.	...	6,25,000 12,00,000
10	Restoration of tanks by desilting ...	...	
11	Land Improvement Schemes ...	...	5 00,000
12	Extension of Electric Power Supply for irrigation.	...	6,00,000 50,00,000
13	Loan for purchase of pump sets ...	...	
14	Scheme for short term loans for manure and fertilisers.	...	10,00,000 16,75,000
15	Bangalore City Sewage Scheme ...	...	6,00,000
16	Mysore City Sewage Scheme ...	...	80,000
17	Loan for issue of tractors on h.p.s. ...	...	2,50,000

436. The schemes implemented under the Grow More Food Campaign during the year were classified under the following categories :—

1. Works Schemes.
2. Supply Schemes.
3. Service and
4. Miscellaneous Schemes.

437. These include mostly irrigation works, such as sinking of irrigation wells, construction of major irrigation works, restoration of major and minor tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank and feeder channels, lift irrigation in the river valleys, land improvement works including land reclamation, construction of pickup ones, etc.

(*a*) *Construction of Irrigation Wells.*—The Scheme is intended to afford irrigation facilities to the ryots depending on well irrigation.

Under the Scheme, a subsidy up to a limit of Rs. 500 per well in the drought stricken areas of the State and up to Rs. 250 per well in the other parts of the State was sanctioned to the ryots for sinking irrigation wells. In addition to the above, a loan up to a limit of Rs. 150 was also made available wherever it was called for. During the year, 629 irrigation wells were sunk benefiting an area of about 1,238 acres. The estimated additional production derived under the scheme was 629 tons.

(*b*) *Construction of Major Irrigation Works.*—This Scheme comprises the construction of new tanks, pitting earthen bunds across streamlets, putting up masonry anecuts and drawing channels therefrom, etc. Seventeen big works were taken up for execution during the year of which three were completed. An area of 1,671 acres of new atchkats was benefited in an estimated additional production of 836 tons of food grains.

(*c*) *Restoration of Major and Minor Tanks.*—A programme for restoring 500 major and minor tanks all over the State was taken up, of which the restoration of 191 minor tanks was completed during the year, benefiting an area of 9,715 acres of old atchkat. The estimated additional production derived as a result of these works was 1,619 tons.

(*d*) *Desilting of Tanks.*—The programme of deepening tanks and strengthening their bunds was undertaken as in the previous years. Two hundred and fifty works were taken up, out of which 202 were completed during the year. These works were meant for increasing the storage capacity of the tanks and no additional production is derived from them.

(*e*) *Lift Irrigation in River Valleys.*—This scheme is meant for extending irrigation facilities to the

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holders of dry lands on river banks by supplying water through high powered lift irrigation pumps installed at Government cost. There were three lift irrigation works in progress during the year. The area benefited by the 3 works which were in progress during the year was 140 acres of old atchkat, the estimated additional production being 23 tons.

(*f*) *Construction and Improvement of River Tank and Feeder Channels.*—A large number of improvement works of channels had to be undertaken in order to assure water supply to the lands coming under them particularly at the tail ends of the channels. One thousand and eight works of this nature were taken up during the year, out of which 321 works were completed benefiting an area of 39,837 acres of old and new atchkat. The estimated additional production derived during the year as a result of undertaking these works was 7,102 tons.

(*g*) *Land Improvement Schemes.*—Under this scheme, land reclamation works by means of bulldozers and land improvement works such as construction of pickups etc., by the Public Works Department were undertaken during the year. An extent of 4,000 acres of new atchkat was benefited during the year under this scheme resulting in an estimated additional production of 2,000 tons of foodgrains.

II. SUPPLY SCHEMES.

The Supply and Service Schemes consist of the following :—

(*a*) Distribution of seeds and manures.
(*b*) Preparation of urban compost.
(*c*) Supply of agricultural implements.
(*d*) Tractor and bulldozer services.
(*e*) Supply of diesel oil and electrical pumpsets and Persian Wheels under h.p. system.
(*f*) Supply of new as well as used tractors of the Department under h.p. system.
(*g*) Extension of power supply to irrigation pumpsets.
and (*h*) Issue of manure loans to the agriculturists.

III. SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES.

These consist of the following :—

(*a*) Protection of food crops against pests and diseases.
(*b*) Double Cropping Programme.

(*c*) Grant of lands for cultivation.
(*d*) Bringing fallow lands under cultivation.
(*e*) Co-operative Farming.
(*f*) Grant of Takavi and Land Improvement loans to agriculturists.
(*g*) Cultivation of Subsidiary Food Crops.
(*h*) Activities of the various departments and private organisations assisting the G.M.F. Campaign.
(*i*) Intensive Paddy Cultivation under Japanese Method.
(*j*) Crop Competitions.
(*k*) Bangalore City Utilisation Scheme.
(*l*) Mysore City Utilisation Scheme.
and (*m*) Agricultural Statistics and Meteorology.

438. During the year, the total extent benefited by operation of all the Grow More Food Schemes was 1,90,141 acres. The additional production of food grains realised on the basis of the yard sticks adopted by the department has worked out to 1,54,014 tons.

439. These figures of additional production relate only to several aids extended by Government to the cultivators under the Grow More Food Campaign. But the additional production derived by the agriculturists not utilising the Government aids from agricultural operations such as sinking irrigation wells, etc., with their own resources, installing pumpsets at their own costs, ploughing lands by private tractors, applying fertilisers obtained from sources other than Government, etc., have not been assessed. The additional production derived from such private enterprise was also considerable.

440. The target of additional production fixed under the Five Year Plan ending 1955-56 is only 97·5 thousand tons, and this figure has already been exceeded by a considerable quantity at the end of the year itself. This was mostly due to the seasonal conditions during the year having been favourable and the intensive efforts made under the Japanese Method of Cultivation and in the National Extension Service Blocks. The increased interest in food production shown of late by the agricultural classes did also contribute to this achievement.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

441. The Department of Civil Supplies continued to administer the following Control Orders during the year :—

1. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.